

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES & CO.]

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

[E. HOLMES, EDITOR.]

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THE MAINE FARMER

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AGRICULTURAL.

For the Maine Farmer.

A TREATISE ON THE CULTURE OF WHEAT—NO. VIII.

Practical Observations on the Culture of Wheat.

This idea, that manure will sink down in a loose soil, I am aware, will be thought erroneous by many. It is represented as an old notion from the dark ages of ignorance, which the light and knowledge of the present day have nearly dispelled. Indeed it is old, for nature has practiced on this principle from the creation. The position, though it may come from high and respectable authority, that manure has no tendency to sink down, but only to rise; or that in a loose soil it will rise in air, by evaporation, in greater quantities than it will sink in water, by gravitation, cannot, I think, be maintained on any correct principles of philosophy, nor proved from experiment nor practice. I admit that some part of the nutritive properties of manure may rise and pass off by evaporation, particularly when in the process of fermentation. For this reason, raw or unfermented manure should be covered deepest in the ground. Four inches I should think would then generally be about the proper depth to cover it, when spread. By letting manure ferment above the ground, we lose much of its value, and our land is not benefited by the warmth which it gives in this process. The practice of letting stable manure lay in heaps over summer, is, I think, reprehensible.

Vegetables, in the natural world, are made for two great purposes; to nourish and support animals, and to nourish plants. The volatile and spirituous part nourishes animals; the aqueous and earthy part nourishes plants. These parts are separated by fermentation; before this process, manure or any vegetable is unfit to nourish plants; after this, it is unfit and cannot nourish animals. Three of the elements combined are necessary in this process; fire or warmth, air and water. When grass is frozen or is too cold, it will not ferment for want of warmth; when immersed in water it will not ferment for want of air; when dry as hay, it will not ferment for want of water. Therefore, manure or the sward should be placed in the ground, not so deep as to be secluded from

warmth and air, that it cannot ferment, & the part not suited to nourish plants be separated and pass off; nor so near the surface that it will dry, or the nutritive qualities not be retained in the soil.

It can be evident to every farmer, that at least some part of the nutritious qualities of manure will sink down. For what farmer has not observed the effect of having a heap of manure lay on the ground? If it is on grass land and is all taken off, the growth of the grass afterwards and the appearance of the soil will show this as evidently as it can be shown by any chemical process. But perhaps it may be said, 'If manure sinks down, what becomes of it? We practice ploughing and covering the sward and manure deep, and do not lose it; from what grows we see the effects of it.' It is true, you may not lose it; not because it rises, but because the roots descend and bring it up; and because nature has provided in most land a subsoil or hard pan at the bottom of the soil, which the water cannot easily penetrate, or if it does, it is so closely filtered that the manure is left above it. Besides, manure or the sward covered deep, will be so much secluded from warmth and air, that it will ferment and decompose but slowly, consequently cannot be so soon imbibed in the water, but will longer remain in the same state, till the roots at last, if not the plough may bring it up. You see the effects of it. Wheat, growing where the manure is all or principally covered deep, will be perhaps a month growing, as if on a barren soil; but when the roots get down to the manure it will then grow luxuriantly, but this luxurious feeding after such abstinence, does not agree with it—it is diseased, and dies prematurely before the kernel is perfected. Corn too, will flourish half the season, but will grow well when it gets to the manure, and seems loath to leave it, for it will keep growing till the frost overtakes it.

When I first took this subject seriously into consideration, when preparing to sow my wheat last Spring, I thought the rust might be chiefly on account of deep manuring. On this principle I tried one or two experiments by the application of a top-dressing, which I will relate, that it may not be thought that I have formed opinions without any practical knowledge of facts. But upon further research and a more mature investigation, I think this is not the principle cause of the failure of our wheat. The chief cause I think is having the manure too much decomposed, consequently spread and incorporated in the soil. Next to this, I consider that of deep manuring to be greatest in its effect to cause wheat to rust.

I sowed but little land to wheat last

Spring, only about an acre; but it happened that this was in three pieces or small separate fields. It had all been planted to corn the year before—the soil was generally a gravelly loam, but in one part there was a mixture of clay and loam. The first piece I sowed without any manure, except a load or two of door yard or chip dung, spread before ploughing. I then ploughed the other two pieces, and spread evenly on a part of each about as much old barn yard manure as would have been sufficient to dung the same ground a shovel full in the hill for corn, and harrowed it in with the wheat. The grain on these two pieces was all entirely free from rust; so that the only difference between the part manured and the other, was in the quantity of grain, which was increased by this manuring at least one third. But the grain on the other piece was all more or less diseased, tho' to take it all together, I considered that on this piece a fair crop. When I reaped this piece I observed that in some places the wheat was large and plump, and the straw had but few spots of rust; in some others it was black with rust, and wholly ruined. In order to ascertain the cause of this difference, I took a piece of paper and pencil in my pocket, and when I came to a spot which I wished to examine, on account of being more or less diseased or larger or smaller grain, I noted on the paper the description of the grain, and stuck up a small stake and numbered it by cutting notches on one side of it; in this manner I proceeded till I had reaped the field, and numbered eight stakes at places I wished to examine. Soon after I had finished reaping and secured my grain, when I was more at leisure, I made the examination which I intended. This I did by cutting round the stubble with a shovel, and taking up most of the soil in which it grew together with the roots. I then examined the soil with what I could discover of the manure, and noted the description of these against the number and description of the grain. I then, in most of the cases, washed off the soil, and noted the description of the roots. I also made this examination of the roots before reaping, while the wheat was green. By this method I think I obtained as much knowledge of the cause of rust, as perhaps I might have gained by purposely preparing ground and trying experiments for several years. This field, though containing but half an acre, presented some opportunities for gaining some knowledge of the cause of rust, which might not be found in some large fields. It was all broke up the Spring before the grain was sowed, and well manured with barn and hog manure, and bore an extraordinary good crop of corn, for the season. About half the field had been occasionally tilled for many years

—the rest had never before been ploughed. It would not be interesting to detail the particulars of this examination; but where the grain was good, in every instance, I found the sward had not dissolved, but formed a stratum of vegetable mould, and the rest of the soil not much enriched by the manure. The best was where there was a mixture of clay on the part which had never been ploughed till the spring before the grain was sowed. The most diseased grain grew on the top of an elevated part of the field, where the ground had been ploughed deep, and on account of its warm and dry situation, the sward and manure were dissolved and incorporated with the soil. The lower part of the stalk of the most diseased grain, was of a more hard and woody texture, and the lateral roots more numerous and extensive than those of the good grain. B. R.

THE FARMER.

WINTHROP, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 2, 1834.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—As the Editor expects to be absent a short time; all those who send in communications for the Farmer are requested to direct them to WM. NOYES & Co.

We thank our young friend "Tyro Naturalist" for his communications, and hope that he will occasionally continue them. How much more praiseworthy it is for a young man to exercise a taste and acquire a habit of observation, and cultivate his powers, by making remarks upon and drawing inference from what he sees in the natural world, while pursuing his recreations abroad, than, as is too often the case, to furnish himself with horse and gig, duly armed and equipped with long nines and whip, and rush headlong, snapping and clattering, and swaggering through the country, as if a man's usefulness and importance depended on the crack of his whip or the dust he raised. Too many of our young men feel themselves above looking at a "black cap titmouse" as he nestles among the birches, or peeping at the modest harbinger of summer, the "wind flower" as it "glints" forth in the lee side of the rock, and above all, of taking notice of the busy farmer while engaged in the vulgar employment of turning the furrow.

ERRATUM EXTRAORDINARY. In our remarks on the Chinese Mulberry, No 14, it reads, that we had the thermometer down to 178 below zero.—Please to read, 17 degrees below zero—178 below zero is rather a "more plentiful" lack of Caloric than falls to our share.

CURTIS' TURNIP DRILL.—This instrument, invented by Mr. James Curtis of this town, and a description of which we promised a week or two ago, is made in the following manner: It is in fact a wheelbarrow, with the circumference or periphery of the wheel mitred or bevelled on each side to an edge. On one side of the wheel is a circular box say 8 inches in diameter. The centre of this box coincides with the centre of the wheel, and the shaft passes through it in its passage through the wheel. In the side of the cir-

cular box is a hole in which the seed is put, and which is stopped by a cork. The circumference of this box is perforated with small holes at regular distances, out of which a seed or two drops as the wheel revolves. In order to conduct the seed to its proper place, a gutter is fastened to the main frame work of the barrow. It runs along under the circular box, one side touching and rubbing slightly the main wheel, until it comes to the edge or circumference on the back side, it then crooks round so the end of the spout is directly over the drill or rut which this wheel has made, and the seed drops into it. A rake, and roller if you please to add one, follows after and covers it. The wheel is pushed forward as you push a wheelbarrow, and a little experience or practice will enable you to make straight and equidistant rows. On this principle, a common wheelbarrow may be converted into a drill by having the wheel so fixed that it may be taken out and a circular box slipped over the axle tightly, and screwed on to the wheel.

The continuation of statements respecting Mr. Vaughan's Cattle must, unavoidably, be postponed until next week.

W. C. R. communication on washing machines. "A young Farmer"—and other communications, have been received and will appear in our next.

For the Maine Farmer.

MISCELLANEOUS—ANIMAL MANURE— LEVER FOR MOVING ROCKS.

MR. HOLMES,—I noticed in the last Farmer an Editorial note to this effect, viz: "that the theory brought forward, by B. R., is not that a proper quantity of animal manure is the cause of rust in wheat, but the excess of it." This in parliamentary language, would seem to say—"you are not in order Sir." "You have lost sight of the question in debate." Now Sir, from this decision I appeal to the "House," that is to say, to the readers of your paper. By referring to the date of my communication, it will be seen that it was three or four days after B. R.'s first number appeared in the Farmer, which number is all that we have any concern with in deciding this question. B. R. says in his first number, I agree with Dr. Dwight in attributing the failure of our wheat in old land to animal manure with which the land is enriched. Here is not one word said about excess of manure. Again B. R. says—"Some wheat will rust which does not grow so fast at any time as some other wheat that is entirely free from disease." Who would infer from this that he meant wheat that grew upon old land excessively manured? So much for the question of order.

B. R.'S THEORY FURTHER CONSIDERED. B. R., in his 5th number, distinctly refers to old land overcharged with animal manure. Now I would enquire what this has to do with the great question of the cause of rust in wheat? Why, if it be true that land in this condition invariably blasts wheat, it is incumbent on B. R. to tell us distinctly how much animal manure is a proper quantity; or we may discuss this question to the end of time and come to no decision after all. Here then is the very pinch of the game. I supposed, when I read Dr. Dwight's theory, that he referred to the failure of wheat generally on old land in New England from blast or rust, whether manured little or much; at any rate, I believe the decline has taken place where animal manure has been used as sparingly as it could well be, and the land said to be manured at all.—The number of people who have manured very highly with any kind of manure in New England, I should think, from the statements of our best

agricultural writers, is small. One thing is certain, I do not think it incumbent on me to set up stakes, or come to definitely marked lines. Let them to whom it belongs set them up, and I am ready to "toe the mark."

WHAT IS THE PROPER USE OF ANIMAL MANURE? This is an interesting question. I never considered the remnants of dung heaps, half spread, or the accumulation of vegetable or other matters used for manure on a small spot and there suffered to remain in such quantities as to spoil a crop, as coming within the proper meaning of the term. Such use of manure I should call the abuse of it.

LEVER FOR DIGGING ROCKS. A lever may be fitted for this purpose much more convenient than those in common use, and at a very small expense. Take a wide bar of iron, having the end cut off square. Across the end, on one side lay a piece of good steel, cast steel would be best. Then turn the bar over on the anvil, and with a sharp chisel set a little aslant, trim off the iron so as to leave the steel quite sharp. You may then raise the edge of the steel a little with your hammer, and after cutting off a piece of the bar a proper length, say six or seven inches, you may draw one end down quite thin. Punch five or six holes and give the steel the same temper you would a drill for drilling rocks. You have nothing more to do than to fasten it on to a convenient wooden lever with strong nails made for the purpose, or you may use small iron bolts to go through and rivet. You will find it will hang to a rock like one of Adle's Tooth-Keys to a "rebellious grinder."

One word word more with regard to myself. I have been much afraid that I should worry instead of interesting your readers. If they begin to grow uneasy Mr. Editor, let this "lie on the table."

Yours, &c.
Peru, April 21, 1834.

J. H. J.

We are always glad to hear from our friend J. H. J., and as long as he gives us practical matter he need not fear of worrying our readers. In regard, however, to the Editorial note that he mentions, had we considered ourselves as president of the debate, we should have said to J. H. J. and others—Mr. B. R. "has the floor and you will have the goodness not to interrupt him," B. R. however, can defend himself, and you will come to order and hear his explanation.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. HOLMES,—I perceive some of your correspondents mistake my theory or my ideas respecting THE RUST OF WHEAT. Among others your valuable correspondent J. H. J. mistakes in supposing that in my theory I think "the sap flows so freely as to burst the sap vessels and produce the brown spots, &c." I do not think that the action or reaction of the sap upward or downward, caused by the circulation or flow of sap is so powerful as to burst the sap vessels of the stalk. The sap vessels burst, I think, because the sap is obstructed at the bottom of the stalk and does not flow freely—is pent up in the stalk and there turns from a sweet to a putrid state. But I think from appearances, that some of the roots below the stalk are sometimes burst by a great flow or circulation of sap, but this takes place before the stalk has attained its full growth or the brown spots appear.—In regard to the reaction of the sap, he says, "I am entirely out there." So I think. "The principle of suction in a pump and the following of water in a river are very different things." Who disputed

"There can be no reaction in a pump until the box fails." I said nothing in reference to reaction in a pump.—Where a comparison is made for illustration, there should be a resemblance in at least one point, the point referred to—more is not necessary,—few things resemble each other in every respect. There are three points in which I thought a pump might illustrate my ideas of the circulation of sap in wheat. While a pump is in operation there is a strong current of water passing in the pump; while the stalks of wheat are rapidly growing much sap is needed in the growth—vigorous circulation is passing in the stalks. When a pump is not in operation no current of water is passing; when the stalks of wheat have attained their full growth, little more sap is needed to perfect the growth—there is then no vigorous circulation passing in the stalks. The water is drawn up a pump by a power exerted at the top; I have supposed the sap is drawn from the roots chiefly by an attractive principle from the leaves and stalk above, but I will not be strenuous on this point. My object in what I have written on what I call, a change in the vegetative system of wheat, was not to show the manner or power by which circulation is carried on, but chiefly to show—First, that there is a more copious and vigorous circulation of sap when wheat is in rapid growth before blossoming, than there is afterward—Second, that the relaxation in the circulation has a tendency to impede the passage of the sap in wheat predisposed to rust, as I suppose, from the inequality of its growth, having a contracted passage for the sap at the bottom of the stalk. The principle is, that any fluid passing forcibly or in a strong current through a small aperture, will keep the passage clear; but if it passes sluggishly, with little force, it will be more likely to clog and stop, especially if the fluid is of a thick or glutinous nature.

I have supposed there is a reaction in the circulation of sap when wheat is near the blossoming, and have referred to reaction in a current of water; when water reaches the end of the channel the channel fills—the water flows back. When the stalks of wheat attain their full growth, the sap comes to the end of its channel or course of circulation, not till then. Now if it be conceded that less sap is in circulation after this time than before, and if the flow of sap does not relax precisely at the time and in proportion as less is needed in the stalks, it is evident to me, that the stalks will be filled fuller of sap at this than at other times, and a reaction will take place, and I think appearances favor the supposition. But I have not said nor supposed this reaction to be powerful, nor will I be positive that there is any. As regards my theory it is of little consequence whether it is admitted or not.—I wish to be understood that this change in the vegetative system—this reaction if any, and relaxation in the flow of sap does not of itself produce rust, but is as great and the same in healthy as in diseased grain. Good grain is prepared for this change, and is not blighted in consequence of it. I have observed clusters of grain growing from one kernel, where some stalks attain their growth several days before others, and the spots of rust would appear on the leaves of each at different times, just as they arrive at their respective full growth. I cannot account for this but by supposing it to be occasioned by a change in the system of the plant itself at this season of its growth.

B. R.

A Railroad is now making from London to Birmingham, a distance of 109 miles. Robert Stephenson, Esq. is appointed Chief Engineer. The cost is estimated at \$13,000,500.

For the Maine Farmer.

CATTLE.

MR. HOLMES,—I have thought it proper to follow the history, &c. of Mr. Vaughan's cattle, with a brief notice of those which I have brought here from Massachusetts. In some future communication I propose to give their pedigrees more particularly, accompanied with some observations on the value of pedigree.—Before mentioning my own stock, I wish to say that the cow concerning which Mr. Vaughan has given you the details of an experiment in making butter, was exhibited as a fat cow in 1823, at Brighton, where I saw her. She was considered one of the most extraordinary animals for symmetry of form and fine quality of flesh, which had then ever been seen at that Show,—weighed 8 cwt., and sold her for near 55 dollars.

The following are the periods at which my Stock arrived at Hallowell: April, 1830, bulls HERCULES and YOUNG SIR ISAAC and cow TWIN MOTHER. June, 1830, heifer CHESTNUT BEAUTY, and two bull calves. November, 1832, bull NORFOLK. November, 1833, cow DAFFY.—The first mentioned bull, HERCULES, was five eighths Improved Short Horn, one eighth Bakewell, and one quarter common or native blood. One of the bull calves had also a quarter of the common blood in him. All the rest of the above Stock are ENTIRELY of the Improved imported breeds, viz: Improved Short Horn, Herefordshire, and Bakewell. They were all bred by Hon. JOHN WELLES, of Boston, at his farm in Dorchester.—I still own most of this Stock. The cow CHESTNUT BEAUTY, I sold together with a bull calf of hers, in June last, to Mr. Sumner Bixby, of Norridgewock. They carried the first premiums at the Somerset Show, last fall.—DAFFY is the mother of YOUNG SIR ISAAC. I think I shall exhibit her at our next Cattle Show. I will not say of her what one of your correspondents has said of one of his cows, viz: that "her form is equal to that of any other cow," because I should not think such an assertion would receive much confidence, (for how does any man know what there is in the world that he has not seen?) but I should be pleased to have any one produce at the Show, a cow larger, handsomer, or better.

Yours truly, SANFORD HOWARD.
April 14, 1834.

For the Maine Farmer.

NORTH DIXMONT, April 23, 1834.

CANADA THISTLES.

MR. HOLMES,—Dear Sir, As the season has now arrived, when most people are commencing breaking up their gardens, I take the liberty to trouble you with a few lines on the subject of the CANADA THISTLE, and the method I adopted to extinguish them from my garden. Some years since I purchased a piece of land in this town, and erected my dwelling house on the north side of the road, and about four rods distant therefrom, intending to have my garden for my vegetables in front of my house, and between that and the house. But after I had broke up the ground and planted it with potatoes, I found I had selected my garden spot completely in a bed of Thistles. The more the ground was stirred, the more the Thistles increased. I was very loth to be disappointed in improving that same ground as my garden spot. A thought occurred to my mind that by having the ground well dug up and broke to pieces very fine, with a long tyned fork, the roots of the thistles might be extracted from the earth so as to leave but very few in the ground. Accordingly the next Spring, I procured a fork, made with four tynes, about 10 inches long, and the fork about one foot

wide. With this instrument I commenced digging up my garden, and as I dug up the ground I pulverized the lumps and left the roots of the thistles on the top of the ground, where in a very short time, they began to wilt, and I had no further trouble with them.—Thus, by this mode of process yearly, I have entirely eradicated them from my garden.

Respectfully yours, NORTH DIXMONT.

MICE vs. MULBERRIES.

MR. HOLMES,—Having occasion, a few days since, to visit the nursery of Col. Jos. F. Wingate, of Windsor, I observed the bark stripped from near a dozen Mulberry trees, six inches from the ground. The trees were of the RED kind, about four years old—and were ruined. A large number of trees, of various kinds, stood near them, not one of which had been touched. The mischief, as he informed me, had been done by the MICE during the past winter.—Whether THEY intend to undertake the manufacture of silk, I cannot say; but if trees may be thus destroyed, it may be well for those who own them, to protect them in some manner. Two pieces of board ten inches long and two wide, with a groove in them, might be driven into the ground an inch or two and then tacked together, which would effectually protect them. If others have suffered in like manner, they would confer a benefit upon the public by making it known, that the depredations may be prevented.

Yours, SILK WORM.
Winthrop, April 17th.

For the Maine Farmer.

MR. EDITOR,—Permit me to inquire of you or any of your correspondents, whether any one in your or their knowledge has attempted to boil the juice of apples or evaporate it in any way for the purpose of making sugar. This was done long ago in times of great scarcity of sugar.—I make this inquiry to get at what was recently stated to me as a fact, that sour apples generally yielded more sugar or saccarine matter than sweet apples; if so, all the prejudice against sour apples for swine or stock is blown away by experiment. I know the juice of sour apples changes amazingly on being bruised or ground in a cider mill, and how much farther it may change by mastification, or that degree of evaporation or driving off the aqueous particles by heat necessary to produce sugar, is desired.

ERRODATION,

RUTA BAGA.

MR. HOLMES,—In your last paper, your correspondent "C. F." tells us that double the quantity of Ruta Baga can be raised on a given quantity of land to that of potatoes. From his observations I am led to conclude that he has cultivated this crop successfully. If he has, I should be much obliged to him to impart, thro' the columns of the Farmer, his mode of culture—as I have made two attempts both of which have proved total failures.—Now Mr. "C. F." suppose you had a piece of land that had been used for a hog yard two or three years prior to last year, and from which you took a crop of potatoes last year, would you put your Ruta Baga on to that, or on a piece of land from which a crop of oats were taken last year, or on newly broke up ground? And suppose further, that you had a plenty of old manure that has laid two years exposed to the weather, would you use that or new manure made by the cattle last winter, that has been kept under cover? Fessenden, in his American Gardener, says "the ground must not be made too rich, lest the turnips should be rank and ill tasted." How much manure to one quarter of an acre? Is it best to plant them in hills or ridges, or broadcast?

M. S.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Maine Farmer.

SHORT RAMBLES—No. 1.

CAMBRIDGE, April 2d, 1834.

Much esteemed Friend, (the motto of your paper encourages me to say BROTHER)—Since I left the banks of the Kennebec I have marked the ravages of disease on my naturally delicate constitution, which I attribute to an unaccustomed confinement at the FOUNT OF LETTERS and perhaps the continual respiration of "dust and ashes" from hard coal which is used exclusively at the Office in which I was employed. It was therefore with much pleasure I looked forward to the "opening of the bud" that I might make a pedestrian excursion to improve my health both mentally and corporally, flattering myself that this method of treatment in my case would be of more advantage than any of the 'thousand and one' remedies of an apothecary's prescription.

As the study of the 'Book of Nature' offered the most attraction to me, I resolved to make my excursion subservient to that end. Through the politeness of my friends at Cambridge I was favored with an introduction to one of the members of the Society of Natural History at Boston, who kindly shewed me their collection, which though small at present, does credit to its enterprising members, and surpasses all other collections I have seen in the neatness and good taste in which they are preserved and arranged. Among others which justly deserve praise, I could but admire the SKELETONS of animals, which surpass my humble attempt at description. The members of this Society meet once in two weeks for their mutual instruction, and during the past winter, have been instructed and deeply interested by Lectures from the veterans of this noble and most useful Science.—After leaving this hall of Science, I was gratified with a view of the plates of 'Audubon's Birds,' then being exhibited at the New England Museum, which led me to feel those indescribable emotions of gratitude to Him "who makes nought in vain, but for admirable ends," and served to strengthen me in the desire of a better acquaintance with His works. Of the New England Museum I perhaps might have had much to say, had I not have visited the above named collection, which furnished a striking contrast with the dirty, fast-decaying appearance of its New England neighbor whose subjects were ONCE numbered and labeled, but have now become soiled and in many places illegible,—others have entirely disappeared.

Having taken this preparatory excursion, on the 25th of March I sallied out on my ramble, on the following day taking the road to West Cambridge, purposing to communicate to you, as an individual, whatever might suggest itself as worthy of a passing notice from you, in whatever garb you should deem it advisable to present it to your readers, considering the objects which Nature should present as furnishing a natural thermometer to judge of the forwardness of the Spring between this, and your neighborhood.

In passing through West Cambridge I observed the caterpillar had anticipated me in my ramble, and now appears in the neighborhood of old walls, offering a rich treat to the common song-sparrows (1) who began to "tune their mellow throats" on the 7th of March—(On referring to Nuttall's Ornithology I learn that they are frequently seen here on the 4th)—as if to announce their joy on meeting their old friends after a long absence. §Purposing to end my excursion at Lynn for this day, the 26th, I passed through Medford, where, for the first time this season, I saw the snake basking in

the sun and displaying his 'stripes' as if they were a protection from the seed of the woman who should be inclined to obey the divine injunction of bruising his head. The season has been unusually mild and the — birch (2) expanded its terminal flower buds by the middle of February, and were soon followed by the willow, poplar, and alder. The black-capt-titmouse or chickadee, (3) were seen and heard in great numbers in this neighborhood, and appear to have wintered with us, as I saw them on the 9th of February at Mt. Auburn feeding on the seeds of the Sycamore, (4) which tree appears to have the preference as a shade over the Elm in this neighborhood. The notes of the American Robin (5) and his fellow traveler, the Blue Bird, (6) are heard from the orchard and the garden, and being joined by the sparrow, afford the traveller a 'concert of sweet sounds' which give a direct denial to the Poet who has said

"Man never is, but always to be blest."

The Robin and Blue-bird notes were first heard on the 10th of March at West Cambridge.

Passing Medford I soon came to Malden, a place which, judging from a slight survey of the neighboring hills, must afford a good opportunity for adding to a cabinet of minerals: here I notice they have a mineral spring, the virtues of which I never have seen set forth. Under the shelter of the rock-bound hills, the windflower (7) had put forth its purple flowers as if to announce the gaudy retinue which are soon to follow. From this place to Saugus, I regretted to see that the farmers in a number of places have been put off their guard, probably from the abundance of fruit the last season and suffered the caterpillars to 'pitch their tents' on their trees while perhaps their 'boys' had 'CONE A GUNNING' TO SHOOT THEIR ALLIES the Robin and Sparrow the one of which would have 'slain his thousands' and the other 'his tens of thousands.'—At Saugus and Lynn, both famous for the manufacture of shoes, I notice that instead of the accustomed manner of SITTING on their benches, a number have raised their benches and now STAND at their work, thereby avoiding the pressure on the Epigastric region, to which has been attributed the sallow complexion and number of hypochondriacs in this occupation above all others.—My first day's journey ending at Lynn, I on the following morning took the road to Andover, passing North Reading where I observed the Red-winged Black bird (8) sporting in a field, reminding me of a militia muster as they flew from the field to a tree and returned repeatedly, as if to show their red epaulets on their shoulders, and convince us that their martial spirit and discipline was far superior to ours; and their note (somewhat like the creaking of a sign-board) served still stronger to remind me of the location of the field where the soldiers might obtain 'refreshments.' §The farmers between North Reading and Andover were engaged in many places, in preparing for the cultivation of hops, and, judging from the appearance of the soil and the number of hills from which this plant had sent forth its running vines, the cultivation is carried on to some extent among them.

People here in conversation frequently insist upon it, that to go 'down east' is synonymous with going into the woods, and I have been frequently amused at the notions they have formed of your mode of living: but in travelling from Andover to Lowell by the way of the Turnpike, I will venture to affirm that in no place of the same distance from the Piscataqua to the Kennebec will there be found as much woods on the road-side as will be found here. At Lowell I was much amused on ex-

amining a house belonging probably to one of the laborers on the rail-road, composed of mud and stones; lime casks placed one upon the other serving for a channel to conduct the smoke from the interior of the cabin,—and here I must confess that there was a degree of happiness and neatness within which far surpassed my expectations, reminding me of Burns' "Cotter's Saturday night." Indeed man's house is but his shell, and like the lower order of animals when he outgrows it, whether through the increase of his pride or his purse, he lays it aside for one more suitable for his desires.

At Lowell I visited the "Hamilton Manufacturing Company's" establishment, where I was much gratified with the good taste of the females who had cultivated quite a variety of ornamental flowers, and never did I behold any more thriving plants at this season of the year. This establishment was warmed with steam, to which I in part attributed their flourishing condition, but I have since learned that these plants always succeed very well in other factories where they are warmed in the usual mode. Perhaps it is from the temperature of the room, but I would inquire whether the oil with which the cotton is prepared is not a contributor to this result. A gentleman in a Lecture before the Lyceum at Cambridge, after giving an account of the Indians, concluded with this remark, "In the cultivation of flowers in our dwellings may be seen the traces of the Savage not yet eradicated by civilization." If this is the mark of the Savage, I could wish we all had this trait still more conspicuous.

From Lowell I strolled down the track of the rail-road now in a state of forwardness, where were employed a number of men blasting rocks, through a hill composed entirely of one great LEDGE; here I saw positive proof of the oft repeated maxim "union is strength," by the strength exerted by the elementary substances forming gunpowder in rending their primitive neighbor, the massive granite, not even respecting its "grey OLD AGE." After leaving the rail-road I visited the birth place of liberty, Concord and Lexington; at the last named place I saw the field of battle, in which is erected a small monument on which is inscribed the names of those heroes who were killed in the skirmish, on the ever memorable 19th of April 1775. Having thus far enjoyed pleasant weather and it now having the appearance of a storm, I made my retreat to Cambridge, passing through Waltham and Watertown, where reside the most thrifty farmers I have ever seen, and where I was much pleased with the appearance of their houses of worship, near which were erected suitable shelter for their horses from the storm—truly may it be said the "righteous man careth for his beast," an example worthy of imitation, and I could wish others would "go and do likewise."

TYRO NATURALIST.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Fringilla melodia</i> | 5. <i>Turdus Migratorius</i> |
| 2. <i>Betula</i> | 6. <i>Ampelis Sialis</i> |
| 3. <i>Parus palustris</i> or <i>atricapillus</i> | 7. <i>Anemone nemorosa</i> |
| 4. <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> | 8. <i>Icterus phœniceus</i> |

For the Maine Farmer.

Speed the Plough.

MR. EDITOR,—Passing a few days since along the road in the east part of this town, I met a wagon, in which was seated a young man whose appearance bespoke a hardy son of the soil. Beside him sat a young lady, apparently a sister of eighteen, whose cheek denoted as much health and beauty—whose dress as much neatness and TASTE, and whose eye as much intelligence, as can be claimed by many of our village belles. They appeared to be re-

turning from market. I was much pleased with the appearance of the "fair one," and not less so by observing in the back part of the wagon an "IMPROVED CAST IRON PLOUGH," of a stamp which indicated JUDGEMENT in its selection. —I have known some of our village fair ones to walk, in preference to riding in a wagon by DAY LIGHT; but I never before saw a lady riding in public with a huge PLOUGH in the carriage.—This is what I term giving "FAIR" speed to the Plough. Yours,
Winthrop, April 15th. A YANKEE.

From the Genesee Farmer.
INDIAN CORN.

MR EDITOR—I have been an attentive reader of the Genesee Farmer from its commencement, and beg leave to express my respect for the ability, intelligence, and practical utility, with which it has been conducted. I am likewise an ardent admirer of the Agriculture of New York, having visited with peculiar satisfaction, several parts of your noble state, unrivaled for its enterprise and public spirit; having the honor of a partial acquaintance with some of your most eminent cultivators, who are second to none for their inquisitiveness, knowledge, skill, and success in this most important of all arts, and regarding the publications of your societies, and some individuals in your state, as among the most valuable, which have come under my notice.

With these impressions, few things in your paper escape my observation; and my attention was attracted this morning to a communication on Indian Corn, signed Quercus, in the Farmer of the 25th inst. I agree with your intelligent correspondent on the importance of particular attention to the seed we plant, its selection, preservation, and the preparation of it; and to its character for productiveness, adaption to the soil, and early maturity but of the relative value of the twelve and eight rowed corn, my experience and observation do not confirm his views.

I have been in the practice for years of planting extensively of the twelve rowed corn, though I have usually planted some of the eight rowed likewise. The twelve rowed corn which I plant corresponds with his description of the Dutch corn, planted on the Mohawk. I have received seed from various sources; from Roxbury, under the name of the Golden Sioux; from Brighton, as the Pomroy corn, because S. W. Pomroy, Esq. circulated the seed through the state after the disastrous season of 1816, as a very early corn, almost sure to be ripened, and as husking itself in the field; that is, when ripe the husks fall down and leave the ear exposed, presenting a golden harvest to the delighted eye of the farmer; from Jude Buel, as the Dutton corn from Vermont; from E. Phinney, Esq. of Lexington, Mass., as a corn received by him from Vermont; but though obtained from these different sources, it appears to be of the same kind. Of the eight rowed corn there are many varieties planted in this part of the country; some very large, called here the Dickinson corn, from one ear of which plucked in the field, ripe but not dry, I shelled more than a pint of good corn; a second kind, smaller and earlier ripe, called the Clesson corn; these are merely local names; and a third, still smaller, called the Canadian, which having been planted here several years has much increased in size from what it was when first introduced. The largest kind of eight rowed corn is a magnificent plant but of late maturity; requires very wide planting and is often allowed from six to eight, and even nine feet by five between the hills. I presume your correspondent does not refer to this kind, and I shall take it for granted from his remarks, that he refers to a middling sized eight rowed corn, which produces an ear from eight to nine inches in length, and a larger kernel than the twelve rowed.

I will then recapitulate in order the grounds on which he gives the preference to the eight rowed corn over the twelve rowed, and subjoin the results of my own observations and experiments.

1. First he says, "Two bushels of twelve rowed ears when shelled, will yield only one bushel of corn, and frequently fall a little short. Two bushels of the same length* ears of eight rowed will

yield generally a bushel and three or four quarts of shelled corn."

These positive statements put me upon an inquiry into the actual facts, as far as I had the means of determining them. I have no theory to establish, but am desirous as your correspondent of ascertaining what is true, and consequently determining what is best. I therefore applied to a near neighbor, G. S., a small farmer, but extremely careful in all its operations, and obtained some eight rowed corn, of which he raised as fine a sample as I ever saw, and of a good size, in order to compare it with my own. His corn being planted very early, was in perfect condition; mine planted from three weeks to a month later was ripe, but not so sound as his. His too was saved in small quantity—mine in large.

Half bush. of ears of G. S.'s corn weighed 25 lbs
do do do H. C.'s do 24½ lbs

This was an uncertain mode of measuring—for though we designed to be exact, yet a few ears might easily have been placed on the one, or not have been placed on the other, and yet both measures have appeared equally heaped to the eye.

When the above was shelled and measured, there was not a difference of half a gill—G. S.'s measuring 1 peck, 3 quarts; H. C.'s measuring 1 peck, 3 quarts, and a fraction.

2. His second position is that, "Although there is one third more kernels on the twelve rowed, yet the cob of the eight rowed is so much smaller and the kernel so much larger the quantity of shelled corn is considerably in favor of the eight rowed."

The cob of G. S.'s corn compared with the size of the ear, judging by the eye, was as small as I ever saw. Now the cobs of the above two parcels of corn were weighed, and the result as follows:

G. S.'s cobs weighed 4½ lbs.
H. C.'s do do 4½ lbs.

In order however to determine more exactly the relative proportion of the cob to the grain in the two kinds, I selected two of the best ears of each sort, shaved the butt as closely as possible, and having carefully shelled the corn, caused the grain and the cob of the two parcels to be separately weighed in an apothecary's scales. Of the two ears of G. S., one measured in length eight inches and one quarter, the other eight inches one half. Those of H. C., one nine and three quarter inches, the other ten inches and one half. Of the two ears of G. S.'s eight rowed.

The grain weighed 8½ oz.—the cob 1½ oz.

Of the two ears of H. C.'s twelve rowed,

The grain weighed 13½ oz.—the cob 2½ oz.

In these cases it will be found that the proportion of the cob to the grain is precisely the same and the comparison was made as exactly as possible.

With a view farther to compare the two kinds, I caused one peck of each kind, shelled & well shaken and struck, to be weighed—the result as follows:—One peck G. S.'s weighed 17 lbs.—68 lbs. per bushel. One do H. C.'s weighed 16½ lbs 65 lbs per bushel.—This difference would doubtless have been less had the two kinds been equally well ripened and saved. The season was particularly unfavorable to late planted corn, and G. S.'s was extraordinarily sound. In proof, likewise of the very fine and superior character of his corn over that which is generally raised of the eight rowed, perhaps arising from his early planting and particular attention, I immediately weighed one peck of the corn of two other neighbors, of the eight rowed kind, which had been taken in by a shrewd trader at the highest market price. The measure was hard shaken and struck.

One peck weighed 15½ lbs.—61 lbs per bushel.
do do 14½ do.—57 do

With this certainly the twelve rowed would bear not an unfavorable comparison.—Further to illustrate this subject, I beg leave to state the result of an examination in 1827 of several different kinds of corn of the best that I could obtain. The ears were all selected ears, and well cured. The eight rowed, excepting one sample, of a very large kind:

No. 1—12 rows.	One ear weighed	7 1-4
One shelled the grain	oz. One do do	6 1-2
weighed	9 One do do	6 1-4
One do do	7 1-2 One do do	6
One do do	7 1-2 No IV.—8 rows.	oz.

One do do	6 3-4 One ear weighed	8
No II.—12 rows.	oz. One do do	6 1-2
One ear weighed	7 1-8 One do do	7 1-2
One do do	6 3-8 One do do	6 5-8
One do do	7 1-8 No. V.—8 rows.	oz.
No. III.—8 rows.	oz. One ear weighed	4
One ear weighed	8 One do do	4 3-4

No 5 had been recommended as a remarkable corn for its productiveness. It yielded with me about forty bushels to the acre. The above corn was shelled and weighed with great care and exactness.—3. Your correspondent asserts it the third place, that "Of the eight rowed there are generally two ears on each stock (stalk?); while upon the twelve rowed there is rarely more than one; so that on an acre of ground, the number of bushels will be rather in favor of the eight rowed though the ears are less in size."—After repeated examinations of my fields the last summer in reference to this very point, and in the autumn with a view to selecting seed from double stock I cannot say that my eight rowed corn had any advantage over my twelve rowed, the double ears being as numerous on the latter as the former. Success in raising double ears or obtaining a seed which has this propensity, must depend there is reason to believe much more upon the selection of the seed for a succession of years from stalks bearing twin ears, then upon the circumstance of its being of the eight or twelve rowed kind. I believe that the low and small kinds are in general more likely to produce double than the large kinds; but corn weighing only four or four and a half ounces to the ear, must yield double the number of ears on a stalk to equal the crop giving ears weighing eight or nine ounces a piece of grain though having but one ear to a stalk. When two ears are found on a stalk, they are seldom both perfect; but one of them is commonly smaller than the other, and only partially filled.—It is said that the smaller kinds bear closer planting than the large. This is true—but the largest kind of eight rowed corn requires as much room as the largest twelve rowed, and the twelve rowed which I planted at the distance of about three by two and a half feet, and yielded at the rate of 70, 80, 84, and 90 bushels to the acre. The twelve rowed corn raised by Judge Buel, and yielding at 60 lbs to a bushel at the rate of 108 bushels to the acre, is planted in hills at three by two and a half feet apart. These are certainly good crops, and this must be considered as close planting for any kinds. I doubt if eight rowed corn, in order to yield a similar amount of crop, would bear to be more closely set. I am in favor of rather close planting, though many of our best farmers insist that nothing is gained by it, as the closer the planting, they say, the smaller the ear. There may be an extreme on either side, and a good deal must depend on the kind of corn and the quality and condition of the soil.—4. Your correspondent assumes in the next place, "That the eight rowed corn comes to maturity a fortnight sooner than the twelve rowed."—I presume from this remark that he is very fortunate in his variety. The very small Canadian corn soon arrives at maturity; but it is with us worth very little for field cultivation. I procured the last and the previous year, some eight rowed corn from a friend in Vermont, represented as very early and productive; but though planted at the same time, it was not earlier ripe than my twelve rowed on land of the same quality and aspect. The richer the soil is made by manure, the later in all cases is the ripening of the corn, as the forage becomes more luxuriant and succulent. The corn of G. S. was very early ripe—but it was early planted. Still I believe it to be more than a fortnight earlier than the large eight rowed corn planted in this vicinity. But it certainly had no advantage of mine excepting in the planting. Judge Buel says of his corn, (which is twelve rowed) "it is earlier than the common eight rowed yellow, or any other field variety, which I have seen, at the same time gives the greatest product. I have invariably cut the crop in the first fourteen days of September, and once in the last week in August." He adds what is particularly applicable in this discussion, "The cob is large but the grain is so compact upon it, that two bushels of sound ears have yielded five pecks of shelled grain, weighing 62 lbs. the bushel." An intelligent farmer in Northampton, Mass says his corn, the golden Sioux, twelve rowed, is three weeks earlier than

that of his neighbor's generally who plant I believe a large eight rowed variety. The corn obtained from Vermont by E Phinney Esq of Lexington, Mass was planted in the backward season of 1832, on the 21st of June, by Mr Chandler, of Lexington Mass., (as Mr C assured me,) and marketed ripe in Boston to go to New Orleans the first week in September. I met with a very early ripe corn field in Cornway, N. H., near the White Mountains, which though planted very late was gathered and put in crib before the Middle of September. The particular dates I do not remember. This was twelve rowed. There is a great difference in the time of ripening of different kinds of corn, but this I believe does not mainly depend on the number of its rows. Great advantage is gained by selecting the earliest ripe for seed. The Rev Dr Freeman of Boston, one of the most exact and intelligent observers, in an experiment on case knife beans continued five successive years, by selecting the most perfect and earliest ripe, actually forwarded the ripening of the same variety in the same garden in twenty six days. This was a most valuable experiment; and the method may be applied to other seeds beyond a doubt with a similar effect.—I submit these statements, Mr Editor, not with any ambition of controverting the opinions of your correspondent, but as materially connected with the subject of his remarks. How far they are decisive as to the comparative merits of the two kinds of corn under discussion, I submit to the judgment of others. I go for that corn which gives the largest number of the largest ears on the same land. If the eight rowed will do this, I am for that. If the twelve rowed for that. The subject is yet open to the true test, actual experiment. Nothing is more prejudicial to the cause of agriculture than unfounded hypotheses, however ingenious; or positive assertions, made upon insufficient or slight examination. Hardly any thing is less to be relied on than "hearsay" testimony. Your correspondent is pleased to compliment the Yankees. The Yankees may learn much from your intelligent cultivators. Being a true Yankee, I am anxious to obtain that seed of corn which will give me the best crops at the least expense. But having suffered much from my credulity, I can hardly be persuaded to believe any thing in these matters upon mere assertion, nor without the fullest and most exact experiment, and upon evidence which is incontrovertible.

Respectfully yours, H. C.
Meadowbanks, Deerfield, Mass, Jan 31 1834.

MECHANICS.

From the Mechanic's Magazine.

ADVICE ON THE CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF TOOLS. From a new edition of the Cabinet Maker's Guide, we quote the following:—"The goodness of saws, chisels, and other edge tools, depends upon the quality of the steel which should be uniform without, and it is always better to have them tempered too hard than too soft, for use will reduce the temper. If at any time you wish to restore the temper, and to perform the operation yourself, the best method is to melt a sufficient quantity of lead to immerse the cutting part of the tool. Having previously brightened its surface, then plunge it into the melted lead for a few minutes, till it gets sufficiently hot to melt a candle, with which rub its surface then plunge it in again and keep it there until the steel assumes a straw color, (but be careful not to let it turn blue,) when that is the case take it out rub it again with the tallow, and let it cool; if it should be too soft, wipe the grease off and repeat the process without the tallow, and when sufficiently hot plunge it into cold spring water or water and vinegar mixed.—"By a proper attention to these directions, and a little practice, every workman will have it in his power to give a proper temper to the tools he may use.—"If a saw is too hard, it may be tempered by the same means; if you are near a plumber's shop, you may repeat the process conveniently and without expense, when they are melting a pot of lead.—"In other cutting tools you must wait till the steel just begins to turn blue, which is a temper that will give it more elasticity, and at the same time sufficient hardness."

GENIUS IN PRISON. It was in prison that Boethius composed his excellent work on the 'Consolations of Philosophy'; it was in prison that Goldsmith wrote his 'Vicar of Wakefield'; it was in prison that Cervantes wrote 'Don Quixote'; which laughed knight entry out of Europe; it was in prison that Charles I. composed that excellent work the 'Portraiture of a Christian King'; it was in prison that Grotius wrote his 'Commentary on St Matthew'; it was in prison that Buchanan composed his excellent 'Paraphrase on the Psalms of David'; it was in prison that Daniel Defoe wrote his 'Robinson Crusoe' (he offered it to a bookseller for ten pounds, which that liberal encourager of literature declined giving); it was in prison that Sir Walter Raleigh wrote his 'History of the World'; it was in prison that Voltaire sketched the plan and composed most of the poem of 'The Henriade'; it was in prison that Howler wrote most of his 'Familiar Letters'; it was in prison that Elizabeth, of England and her victim Mary, Queen of Scots, wrote their best poems; it was in prison that Margaret of France (wife of Henry IV.) wrote 'An Apology for the Irregularity of her Conduct'; it was in prison that Sir John Pettas wrote the book on metals, called 'Fleta Minor'; it was in prison that Tasso wrote some of his most affecting poems. With the fear of a prison, how many works have been written!—[Ladies' Magazine.]

(The list may be extended. Pellico's Memoirs are a recent example.)

AUTOMATON JUGGLER.—The Paris Journal des Debates gives us an account of a curious piece of mechanism invented by a watchmaker at Haute Ville. On an ornamented case a juggler about six inches in height, and dressed in Turkish costume, is represented seated beneath a canopy, with a little table before him; at his right is a stand, on which is placed three goblets and a drum. In the first place you hear a delightful overture executed by some internal mechanism; when this is finished, the little juggler, as a juggler should, rises and bows threetimes to the company: he then takes two of the goblets, and three silver balls, which he causes to pass successively from beneath one of the inverted goblets to the other so rapidly as to deceive the eye, until they are found at last under one. He then replaces the goblets, and strikes three times upon the drum which opens and displays a little dancer, who flourishes upon the table with infinite grace, accompanied by music produced by mechanism, while the juggler beats the time, and expresses his approbation by significant gestures. The dancer then retires within the drum, and the juggler lifts the third goblet, beneath which is perceived a silver egg, from which issues a beautiful and richly colored little bird. This bird takes its station on the egg, claps its wings, and sings an air; when this is over, the juggler replaces the goblet bows and resumes his seat, and another air closes the exhibition. The artist was employed for the space of five years in completing this piece of mechanism, and sold it for 300,000 francs.

THE PERSECUTIONS OF GENIUS. The successful efforts of genius have not been more remarkable in the biography of eminent individuals, than the miseries which have, during barbarous ages been endured by men of learning and scientific skill, through the ignorance of the very persons whom they intended to benefit. It is only indeed in the present age that we find discoverers of new arts and sciences rewarded with the approbation of their fellows, if not with more substantial gifts; and in considering what has from first to last been the amount of the cruel persecutions of the learned the existing generation can hardly believe it credible that so much wanton abuse of power can have been exercised. On this subject of melancholy interest, D'Israeli, in his 'Curiosities of Literature', has collected a variety of striking particulars. "Before the time of Galileo and Harvey (says this accurate writer,) the world believed in the diurnal immovability of the earth and the stagnation of the blood; and for denying these, the one was persecuted, and the other ridiculed. The intelligence and virtue of Socrates were punished with death. Anaxagoras, when he attempted to propagate a just notion of the Supreme Being, was dragged to prison. Aristotle, after a

long series of persecutions, swallowed poison. The great geometricians and chemists, as Gerbert, Roger Bacon, and others, were abhorred as magicians. Virgilius, Bishop of Salzburg, having asserted that there existed antipodes, the Archbishop of Mentz declared him a heretic, and consigned him to the flames; and the Abbot Trithemius who was fond of improving stenography or the art of secret writing, having published some curious works on that subject, they were condemned as works full of diabolical mysteries. Galileo was condemned at Rome publicly to disavow his sentiments regarding the motion of the earth, the truth of which must have been abundantly manifest: he was imprisoned in the Inquisition, and visited by Milton, who tells he was then poor and old. Cornelius Agrippa, a native of Cologne and distinguished by turns as a soldier, philosopher, physician, chemist, lawyer, and writer, was believed to be a magician, and to be accompanied by a familiar spirit in the shape of a black dog. He was so violently persecuted that he was obliged fly from place to place; the people beheld him as an object of horror, and not unfrequently when he walked he found the streets empty at his approach: this ingenious man died in an hospital. When Urban Grandier, another victim of the age, was led to the stake, a large fly settled on his head; a monk, who had heard that Beelzebub signifies in Hebrew the God of Flies, reported that he saw this spirit come to take possession of him.

Even the learned themselves who have not applied to natural philosophy, seem to have acted with the same feelings as the most ignorant; for when Albertus Magnus—an eminent philosopher of the thirteenth century—constructed an automaton a curious piece of mechanism, which sent forth distinct vocal sounds, Thomas Aquinas (a celebrated theologian) imagined it to be the devil and struck it with his staff, which to the mortification of the great Albert, annihilated the labor of thirty years. Descartes was horribly persecuted in Holland when he first published his opinions: Voetius a person of influence accused him of Atheism, and had even projected in his mind to have this philosopher burnt at Utrecht in an extraordinary fire, which kindled on an eminence might be observed by the seven provinces. This persecution of science and genius lasted till the close of the seventeenth century."

SUMMARY.

ANTI-SLAVERY.

At a meeting of the Winthrop Anti-Slavery Society, April 10, 1834, the following Resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Thurston and others, and finally adjourned to May 8th at the Masonic Hall, at 7 o'clock in the eve.

The Committee appointed to prepare Resolutions to be presented at this meeting have performed the duty assigned them, and would offer the following:—

Resolved, That by "immediate emancipation" we do not intend that the Slaves be freed from the restraints of law, but that they be put in possession of their inalienable rights under the restraints and protection of law.

Resolved, That having not a project or a thought relating to slavery which we could wish to conceal, we cheerfully invite our fellow citizens to examine our principles and watch our proceedings.

Resolved, That the apathy generally prevailing among the citizens of the free States on the subject of American slavery is not only a sufficient apology for the formation of Anti-Slavery societies in such States, but is also a powerful argument for the undelaying and spirited exertions of these societies, to arouse the public mind to this great subject, and to collect and diffuse such information as will cause the citizens to perceive and feel their responsibility.

Resolved, That the public Press, the appropriate engine to correct public sentiment, has to an alarming degree lost sight of the great design for which it was established—has become overawed and corrupted by erroneous and dangerous principles, and seems to be waiting to follow after reform.

Resolved, That the improvement of the condition of the colored people of the U. States is a debt of vast magnitude which we owe to that class of American citizens, the full and prompt payment of which is urged by all the claims of justice and religion.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting all ministers of the gospel who refuse to lift a warning voice against the iniquitous system of slavery, as existing in this land, do not declare the whole counsel of God, and fail in one important part of their appropriate duties.

Resolved, That the system of the American Colonization

Society, strip'd of its coloring, is designed only as a "drain for the blacks," who by a capricious policy may be freed, and thereby perpetuates Slavery—while Anti-Slavery principles aim at entire freedom and the elevation of the colored people.

Whereas hundreds of thousands of Slaves in the West Indies and South America have been made free at once, with perfect safety, even where their proportion to the whites has been greater than in any part of the United States. And whereas in all places where slaves have been thus liberated, they have been found disposed and competent to provide for their own maintenance, without being removed from the places in which they obtained their freedom, therefore

Resolved, That immediate emancipation is the only certain remedy for Slavery, righteous in principle and safe in fact.

STATE OF MAINE.

Resolve for establishing an Insane Hospital.

RESOLVED that there be allowed and granted for the purpose of establishing an Insane Hospital in this State the sum of Twenty Thousand Dollars, to be derived from the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to be paid out of the Treasury of the State, whenever said sum shall be realized and received from said source. Said sum to be expended in erecting a suitable building or buildings for an Insane Hospital, in manner hereinafter provided and described, on condition that a like sum of Twenty thousand Dollars be raised by individual donations, towards erecting and maintaining the same, within twelve months from the passage of an Act in reference thereto.

Resolved, That whenever the forgoing conditions shall have been complied with, the Governor with advice of Council be and he hereby is authorized and empowered to purchase a lot of land within the State, and procure a good and sufficient title & conveyance thereof to the State which shall be an eligible site for an Insane Hospital, regard being had in the selection of such site, to the centre of population and the cheapness of labor and also to the amount of donations which may be contributed by individual towards erecting and establishing the same.

Resolved, That whenever a site shall have been provided as aforesaid, the Governor with advice and consent of the Council shall appoint a Board of three commissioners, who shall cause to be erected on said site a Hospital and other building suitable for the accommodation of a Superintendent and of one hundred lunatic persons furiously mad; agreeable to a plan of the most recent approved models for such an Institution. And said Commissioners shall have power to make all necessary contracts and to appoint Agents to superintend the erection of the same, and who shall report to the Governor and Council, a system for the discipline and government of said establishment, as soon as the same shall be completed.—And said Commissioners shall lay before the Governor and Council their accounts of expenditures and disbursements for the purpose of their being examined, audited and allowed as in their discretion they may deem just and proper.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of this State be authorized to receive any donations, either in money, securities, or in any real or other personal estate from any person or persons, which shall be appropriated exclusively to the object aforesaid. And that it shall be the duty of said Treasurer, to keep a distinct and separate account thereof to be appropriated as aforesaid under the order and direction of the Governor and Council.

In the House of Representatives, March 8 1834
Read and passed.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, *Speaker.*

In Senate, March 8, 1834, Read and passed.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON, *President.*

March 8, 1834, *Approved.*

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

Attest,

ROSCOE G. GREENE,

Secretary of State.

FROM CAPE DE VERDES. Capt. Shute of the brig Gambia, at this port yesterday from the Cape de Verdes, states that when he left the Islands on the 23d March the inhabitants of Bona Vista were in a very distressed situation, and some had died from starvation. As they raise nothing there for their own support, their sole dependence is upon supplies of provisions from other places, which are disposed of to the inhabitant in exchange for

salt. But recently there had been but very few vessels there, and the supplies were insufficient for the necessary consumption of the inhabitants. The only vessel there when Capt Shute left with any kind of provisions except for the vessels' use was a Hamburg brig with potatoes, on which the inhabitants were living, and when that scanty supply should be exhausted they knew of no resources whereby they should be enabled to support life, unless some vessels with provisions should arrive. Capt Shute has brought home several boys and girls for the purpose of placing them at service in families, and many others were desirous of coming with him.—*Boston Gaz.*

MARRIAGES.

In North Yarmouth, Mr Wilham T. Harris to Miss Adeline P. Blanchard. Mr Willard S. Simmons to Miss Charlotte Titcomb. Capt. Richmond Loring, Jr. to Mrs. Sarah Ring.

In Hallowell, Mr Alpheus Dodge of Wiscasset, to Miss Emeline Childs.

DEATHS.

In this town, on the 1st ult. Mr Alfred Johnson, aged 57.
In Augusta, Mrs Nancy Stuart, wife of Moses Wells, aged 30. Mr Nahum Stackpole, aged 57.
In Etna, on the 16th ult. of apoplexy, Mr John Blagden, aged 90.
In Bangor, Mr Nathaniel Ingersol of New Gloucester, aged 81.

BRIGHTON MARKET—MONDAY, April 21.

(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot.
At Market this day, 317 Beef Cattle, (30 unsold;) 14 pairs Working Oxen; 13 Cows and Calves; 110 Sheep and 100 Swine.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*—The market was not quite so good as last week; the quality of the cattle being better, nearly as many sales were effected at the same prices. We noticed ten or fifteen taken at 5 75, all of which were very fine, and about 25 fine cattle were taken at 5 60; we quote prime at 5 25 a 5 50; good at 5 a 5 25; thin at 4 50 a \$5.
Working Oxen—Sales \$62 a 79.

Cows and Calves—We noticed sales at \$20, 28, 25, 28, and 32.

Sheep—We noticed a fine lot of ten, fed by Col. Anderson, of —, taken at \$10 each; also sales at 4 75 and 7 each.

Swine—No lots were taken; at retail 5 1-2 for sows and 6 1-2c for Barrows, most of which were large.

FRANKLIN SOCIETY.

PUBLIC meeting next Tuesday evening, May 6, at half past 7 o'clock, at the Masonic Hall.

QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION—Is the American Colonization Society deserving the countenance and support of the public?

Per order,

WM. NOYES, Sec'y.

SCHOOL MEETING.

The inhabitants of School District No. 4, in Winthrop are hereby notified to meet at the Brick School house in this village, on Tuesday evening 6th of May next, at 7 o'clock, to make arrangements for their summer schools.

PLINY HARRIS, *Agent.*

April 30, 1834.

Kennebec, ss.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Tuesday of April, A. D. 1834.

EUNICE WILLIAMS, widow of JOHN WILLIAMS, late of Winthrop, in said county, deceased, having made application for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Eunice Williams give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta in said county, on the last Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest:

E. T. BRIDGE, *Register.*

Kennebec, ss.—At a Court of Probate held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the last Tuesday of April, A. D. 1834.

MOSES B. SEARS, Administrator of the goods and estate of PAUL SEARS, late of Winthrop, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Winthrop, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said county, on the last Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

H. W. FULLER, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest:

E. T. BRIDGE, *Register.*

ENGINE NOTICE.

A meeting of the Winthrop Hydraulic Company will be held at their Engine house on Monday next at 1 o'clock, P. M.—At half past one o'clock the annual meeting for the choice of officers will be held at the same place.

Per order,

M. H. RIPLEY, *Clerk.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods, Estate which were of John Wadsworth, late of Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore having demands against the Estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN WADSWORTH, *Administrator.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of all and singular the goods and estate which were of David Wadsworth, of Winthrop in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

ISAAC WADSWORTH, *Administrator.*

Garden Seeds.

A GREAT VARIETY.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Among which are the following:—Drum head Cabbage, Early Dutch do., do. Battersea do., do. Wellington do., do. Emperor do., do. Dwarf Salisbury do., Green Savoy, &c. Early blood turnip beet, Long blooded do, French yellow sugar do. Early Purple Brocoli do. Large Purple Cape do. Orange Carrot, Early Cauliflower, White Solid Celery, Large green headed Lettuce, Tennis ball do. Red Onion, White Portugal do. Turnip Radish, Salmon Radish, Early short top Radish and other varieties, Large swelling Parsnips, Yellow Malta Turnip, red top do. large Norfolk do. Yellow Aberdeen do. Early Washington Peas, Dwarf Marrowfat Peas, Green German Peas (that do not run) Knight's tall Marrows, Lima Beans, White Cranberry do. Black do do. Early six weeks beans, and a great variety of other beans. Also a quantity of Yellow Locust seed and the Honey Locust for Hedges. Also the genuine *White Mulberry Seed*, price 50 cents per oz. and a large quantity of *SILK WORM EGGS*—50 cents per thousand.

Guardian's Sale.

PURSUANT to a license and authority from the Court of Probate, held in Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the second Monday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty four, will be sold at private sale, on Monday the nineteenth day of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling house of John G. W. Coolidge, Innhold, in said Winthrop, certain real estate of GEORGE ALBERT HAYWARD, minor child of Albert Hayward, late of Winthrop, in said County of Kennebec, deceased, situated in said Winthrop, and described as follows, to wit: One piece bounded on the east by the Pond called Narrows' Pond, on the north by Issacher Snell's land, on the west by a road leading from said Snell's house to Daniel Haywards, and on the south by land of Oren Shaw; being the Homestead farm of the said deceased.—Also one other piece situate in said Winthrop, bounded on the east by said road, and on the south by land of Dudley Todd, on the west by land of said Snell, and on the north by the County road and by land of said Snell. The aforesaid lands are subject to the said George's Mother's right of Dower therein. Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

SOREN SHAW,

Winthrop, April 16, 1834.

Guardian.

GARDEN, FIELD & FLOWER SEEDS.

WILLIAM MANN would respectfully give notice to the citizens of Bangor and the public, that he has just received from the well known Seed Establishment, Boston, a prime assortment of *prime and rare SEEDS*, warranted to be of the growth of 1833, and raised by careful and experienced growers.

Subscriptions and payments received for the New England Farmer and Horticultural Journal, published in Boston, and for the Maine Farmer and Journal of the Useful Arts, published in Winthrop, Me.

Orders received and forwarded for Fruit Trees, Vines, Ornamental Shrubs and Plants from Massachusetts and N. York Nurseries, at the catalogue prices, which may be seen by applying as above.—Agricultural Implements and books on Orcharding, Gardening, management of bees, cultivation of Silk, &c. furnished at short notice.

W. M. having had several years experience in the above business, and having been liberally patronized in Kennebec, he flatters himself that he shall make such an establishment as is needed in this city worthy of public patronage.

Catalogues of the variety of seeds obtained may be seen by applying at his store. Bangor, April 5.

POETRY.

STANZA.—BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

There sprang a tree of deadly name:
Its poisonous breath, its baneful dew,
Scorch'd the green earth like lava-flame,
And every plant of mercy slew.

From clime to clime its branches spread,
Their fearful fruits of sin and woe;
The Prince of Darkness loved its shade,
And toil'd its fiery seed to sow.

Faith pour'd her prayer at midnight hour;
The hand of zeal at noon-day wrought;
And armor of celestial power
The children of the cross besought.

Behold! the axe its pride doth wound;
Thro' its cleft boughs the sun beams shine;
Its blasted blossoms strew the ground;
Give glory to the Arm Divine.

And still Jehovah's aid implore,
From isle to isle, from sea to sea,
From peopled Earth's remotest shore,
To root that deadly Upas Tree.

ODE.

1st voice.—Temperance! tell the listening world
What thine advocates have done;

2d voice.—Hearken! now the tyrant's hurl'd
From his high despotic throne.

1st voice.—Temperance! shall it bear the sway,
Shine o'er earth in splendor bright?

2d voice.—Listen! for a brilliant day,
Drives away the gloomy night.

1st voice.—Temperance! will thy beams alone,
Gild the spot that gave thee birth?

2d voice.—Other climes its way shall own;
See! it bursts o'er all the earth.

1st voice.—Temperance! are thy sons to fight
Like hosts of earth, to fix thy laws?

2d voice.—Oh no! thy truth and love unite
To achieve our holy cause.

1st voice.—Temperance! then I'll be thy child,
For I love thy sacred name,

2d voice.—Yes! thy voice and influence mild,
Can the wildest passion tame.

Together.—Temperance! we shall shout thy praise;
We no more will leave thy hand;
Joyful now our anthems raise
In every clime and every land.

MISCELLANY.

SPRING.

"I come, I come! ye have called me long—
I come o'er the mountains with light and song!"

Did you not hear a tiny footstep fall? It was the tread of spring. Her delicate foot is planted upon the broad face of nature, and every thing springs up into life, activity and enjoyment. She has given old winter a look which reminds him that he must pack up his duds and be off.—The little brooks have burst the chain that bound them, and roll along laughing and singing gleesomely—how merry they are—the ripples are making fun of yonder old man—hark! what do they say? "Away, old hoary head, away! too long we've worn thy fetters! pack up your vapours, clouds and storms, and off to the north! there you will find kindred glooms and congenial honors that will willingly swell the chorus, as you howl pæans to the icebergs." On, on they go, their joy increasing each moment—now flashing along green meadows—now bursting through clumps of rocks, flinging their spray joyfully into the air. On they sweep to the "silvery main." The birds are peeping from their hiding places, and cast anxious glances round, half fearful lest they should catch a glimpse of him of the hoary locks.—The monarch of the hills has arrayed himself in a livery of green, and the humbler tenants of the forest seem disposed to follow his example and are putting on their bright and shining garments.

The warbling world which has slept so long is awake, and from the groves and woodlands their varied and boundless song bursts upon us in all its richness and melody. The turtle

dove coos plaintively sweet to his mate.

The lark from morn till morn pours out his little heart in songs of love to her with whom he has lately paired; and there is music every where—the trees, the hedges, and the fields, resound with the most delicious notes—every leaf and every blade of grass has a gleesome, musical look. It must be, old winter, that every thing rejoices that thy reign is o'er.

INTEMPERATE FEMALE.

There is yet another picture behind, from the exhibition of which I would willingly be spared. I have ventured to point those who daily force themselves before the world; but there is one whom the world doth not know of—who hides herself from prying eyes even in the innermost sanctuary of the domestic temple.—Shall I dare to rend the veil that hangs between and draw her forth?—the priestess dying amidst her unholy rites—the sacrificer and the sacrifice? O, we compass sea and land, we brave dangers and death to snatch the poor victim of heathenish superstition from the burning pile—And it is well; but shall we not also save the lovely ones of our household, from immolating on this foul altar not only the perishing body, but all the worshipped graces of her sex; the glorious attribute of hallowed womanhood!—Imagination's gloomiest reverie never conceived a more revolting object, than that of a wife and mother defiling in her own person the fairest work of her God, and setting at naught the holy engagements for which he created her. Her husband, who shall heighten his joys and dissipate his cares and alleviate his sorrows? She who has robbed him of all joy, who is the source of his deepest care, who lives his sharpest sorrow!—These are indeed his wife's delights; but they are not his. Her children, who shall watch over their budding virtues and pluck up the weeds of passion and vice? She in whose bosom every thing beautiful is withered, every thing grows rank. Who shall teach them to bend their little knees in devotion and repeat their Saviour's prayer against temptation?—She who is hereafter temptation's slave? These are truly the mother's labors, but hers! Conubial love and maternal tenderness bloom no longer for her. A worm has gnawed into her heart, that dies only with its prey; the worm

ADLE'S PATENT IMPROVED
TOOTH KEY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public by the Subscriber that he has invented an Improved Tooth Key, and having obtained Letters Patent therefor, that he now offers for sale at his house in East Winthrop the instrument ready made, or "the right and liberty of making, constructing, using and vending to others to be used, his Improved Tooth Key for the term of fourteen years from the 30th day of July last.

He confidently believes that his Tooth Key combines more advantages than any other now in use, and this fact he is prepared to prove by the testimony of many of the most eminent Surgeons and Physicians in the State, and by numerous individuals of the highest respectability for whom he has extracted teeth which could not be taken by the most skillful hand with the old-fashioned Keys. He respectfully invites Surgeons, Physicians and the public generally to call and examine his Improved Key; for he does not doubt, that, when the public are acquainted with its value, it will supersede all others now in use.

CORNELIUS ADLE.

East Winthrop, March 22, 1834.

PLOUGHS.

TO THE FARMING COMMUNITY.

HITCHCOCK'S Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, for sale at the manufacturers prices, by WM. R. PRESCOTT, near the foot of Winthrop Street, Hallowell.

These Ploughs are recommended with the fullest confidence as being superior to any other plough now in use.
April 16, 1834. 6w14

THE NEW-YORKER.

UNDER this title, a new Literary Journal of the largest imperial size, was issued by the subscriber on Saturday the 22d of March. Its leading features are as follows:

"THE NEW-YORKER" is equal in size and execution to any of the literary weeklies of this city, and at the same afforded at a much lower rate than the cheapest of them. It will combine more completely than any of its immediate rivals the distinguishing characteristics of a literary journal with those of a regular and systematic chronicle of passing events. In short it is designed to commend itself as a general newspaper, alike acceptable to the lover of literature, the devoted of business, and the gleaner of intelligence. It will contain—I. *Literature of the Day*—embracing Reviews of New Publications, Original Tales, Essays, Poems, &c. with selections from the whole range of English and American periodical literature.

II. *General Intelligence*—comprising the current News of the Day, foreign and domestic, whether civil or political carefully avoiding, however, the least semblance of partisan bias in politics, and confined strictly to the presentation of a general and impartial account of the movements of all parties whatever, without discrimination and without the exhibition of personal preference.

Should their journal receive the approbation and support of the public, the undersigned pledge themselves to spare neither exertions nor expense to render its literary character and general interest at least equal to those of its contemporaries; and, whatever may be the measure of their encouragement, they confidently assert that it shall be excelled by a few in quantity of matter or in the variety and originality of its contents.

H. GREELEY & CO.

New York March 22, 1834.

The New Yorker has no connection whatever with an ephemeral affair with the same title, which was published last season; but in order to free our good name from all approbrium, we hereby agree to send our paper GRATUITOUSLY to all the patrons of that concern for which they have paid the publisher thereof.

Office 114 Fulton Street.

CONDITIONS.

The New Yorker is published every Saturday morning on a large imperial Sheet, containing twenty four wide and closely printed columns, and forwarded to its patrons whether in city or country, at the rate of TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. When payment is delayed till the end of the second quarter, fifty cents will be added.

Any person procuring us six subscribers in the country, and forwarding \$10 free of postage, will be entitled to the remainder for his trouble, and in the same proportion for a larger number. Companies uniting in a remittance will be supplied on the same terms.

Postmasters, Booksellers, and General Agents for the circulation of periodicals are respectfully solicited to interest themselves in our behalf, and are hereby assured that they shall in all cases receive the highest remuneration which the low price of our paper will enable us to give.

Editors of newspapers who will give this prospectus an insertion, and take the slight trouble of appointing a suitable agent in their respective towns, shall positively receive the New Yorker for one year at least from its commencement.

Subscriptions received at this Office.

HITCHCOCK'S PATENT

CAST IRON PLOUGHS
8 SIZES.

WOOD'S, Wright's, Ducher's, Starbuck's, Elliot's &c Plough Castings, for manufacturing and repair.

Wrought Iron Ploughs.

Wooden do.

Cast Iron Flange and Mortise Hubbs, of Ames's, Lyman's, Thomas's and Washburn Patterns, from 1 1-4 to 3 inch box.

Hubbs and Axles fitted up, do. do. do.

Pipe Boxes and Axles, do. do. do.

Pipe Boxes, Cart and Wagon do. from 1 to 6 inch.

Axle Mould, Bar Drill and Sledge do.

Carriage Steel Springs.

Improved Tire Benders, Forge Backs and Swedge Blocks, for Smiths' use.

Tue Irons with box and grates, for Smiths use, with Anthracite Coal.

Moore's, Lowell Foundry, and other cooking, parlor and common Stoves, for wood and coal.

Improved Hot Air Cylinder do.

do Coal Tubs and Trucks.

do Galling Irons for Wagons.

do Cast Iron Pumps.

do Sheaves and Friction Rollers.

Hollow Ware.

Straw Cutters, Churns and Winnowing Machines.

Paint Mills, Locke's Patent Balances.

Hollow or Tennoning Augurs.

Springfield Wrenches.

Ames's Cast Steel Back Strap and Common Shovels and Spades.

Hay and Manure Forks, Cast Steel, Steel and Common Hoes.

Rakes, Forks, Scythes, &c.

For sale at No. 12, Commercial Street, Boston.

PROUTY & MEARS.

April 15, 1834.

t&cm.